THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17, 1866 PURTUER INDORSEMENTS FROM DISTINGUISHED SOL-DIERS.

The following are a few more extracts from the many letters received in response to the call for the Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 25, 1866;

FROM GEN. SCHURZ. Major-General Carl Schurz of Michigan says: "Whether I thall be able to attend the Pittsburgh Convention I do not know yet. I hope so, however, and if I can be there I certainly shall not fail."

FROM GEN. THAVER.

Major-Gen, John M. Thaver, United States Senator elect from Nebraska, writes as follows: "I want to see a grand and imposing demonstration of the loyal soldiers of the late armies of the Union, which shall rebuke the sycupanits who propose to assemble at Cleveland, and who fawn at the footsteps of Executive power with the hope of obtaining promotion in the army or offices in civil life. I want to see a convention of genuine loyalty which shall rebuke the apostacy of A. Johnson, 'once Alderman of a village."

FROM GEN. HAWLEY.

Major-Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Governor of Connectical, writes: "Piense append my name to the call for the Boldlers and Salors Convention at Pittsburgh. I sympathize most heartily with its objects and greatly regret that it will be impossible for me to attend."

11 will be impossible for me to attend.

Major-Gen. Franz Seigel of Maryland says: "In thanking you for your kindness and the efforts you are making in behalf of the good cause of the people. I would say that you may use my name in your call, if not too late. And if no unforeseen circumstance should prevent me, I will be present at the Convention."

And if no unforeseen circumstance should prevent me, I will be present at the Convention."

FROM GEN. Webber of Hinois writes: "I have the honor, in behalf of seventy thousand loyal soldiers and sailors of this State, as Adjutant-General of the 'Grand Army of the Republic' of the Department of the 'Grand Army of the Republic' of the Department of Hinois, to fully indorse for them the call recently made for a Soldiers' and Sailors National Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 25th instant.

"This opportunity to place the soldiers and sailors, noble defenders of our country, in the proper light—to show that in defance of any attempt to distort the issue for which they shed their blood they are still alive to the fact that there is no difference between treason urged by the builted and treason advocated by the ballot—has long been needed. This our first oppertunity to place ourselves on becord as against the apparent desire on the part of the Chief Executive to make treason respectable and loyalty believe its embraced with great joy.

"A Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of this State is to be held at Bloomington, on the 19th instant, to select delegates to the Pit s. rg: Convention."

FROM GEN. FARNSWOTH.

By Gen. J. Farnsworth of Lilinois says: "I heartly

lect delegates to the Pit's rg: Convention."

FROM GEN. FARNSWOTH.

Brig. Gen. J. Farnsworth of Lilinois says: "I heartily
approve the project of a Convention of those who fought
for liberty and nationality: I also remain true to the prinruples for which they fought. Let us show Rebeis, Copperheads and appatates that the men who crushed the
Rebellion by their valor will crush them by their votes.

Put my name on the call."

FROM GENERAL WRITE.

MASSACHUSETTS. THE HID CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Bosros, Monday, Sept. 17, 1866. Mr. Rice declines to be a candidate for Congress again This decision complicates political issues in his (the IIId) This decision complicates political issues in his (the IIId) district. The eight-hour workingmen will hold a meeting next Tuesday to nominate Wendell Phillips, and if they are firm and refuse to accept any other candidate, it is admitted that they are masters of the situation; but, as some of their leaders are poor, this result is doubtful, especially as the entire Conservative Republican strength will be exerted to defeat Mr. Phillips's nomination. Moses Kimball of the Boston Museum and Mr. Whiting, late Solicitor of the War Department, are the prominent candidates for the succession. Both are in fact very conservative men, whatever they may be in theory. Mr. Phillips would not refuse to serve, if elected, all Radical and other denials to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hon. John M. Botts, the Virginia Unionist who was imprisoned for two months in the negro jail at Richmond by the advocates of "My Policy," J. Davis, &c., will speak at the Wigwam, Paterson, N. J., on the effects of that "policy," present and prospective, upon Southern Unionists, on Wednesday evening.

SOUTH CAROLINA. PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Sept. 14.—Further legislation on the subject of the negro code has been postponed till the regular session of the Legislature. Resolutions were introduced and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, requesting the President to inform military officials that the war is ended in South Carolina; also requesting the discontinuance of Provost-Marshals' Courts, and the restricting of the jurisdiction of military courts within the limits prescribed by the articles of war.

LOUISIANA. RECONSTRUCTION IN NEW OBLEANS.

The following letter was picked up in the depot at Springfield, Ill., on the 8th inst. ... MAYOR'S OFFICE.

"New Omeans, La., August 9, 1866.]

"His Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.

"In party to yours of let light. I would state that any per-

son opposing vonreelf or your policy of reconstruction finds little favor with your citizens. The removal of Gov. Sheri-

and would give unreigned satisfaction.

If it was not for fear of your friends North taking unhrage, I would advise the withdrawal of the American fing.
It is very obnotious here, and such a conciliation would to
very flattering to the popular heart. Its display at the convention was quite as irritating as the complexion of the assemblage. With sincere wishes for the success of your efforts at re-

"I am, your obedient servant, "John T. Monnor."

LOCAL POLITICS.

SECOND WARD REUBEN E. FENTON; CLUB. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at No. 154 William-st., and organized a Club, with the above name, with the following officers elected for the en-suing year: Arthur F. Carmody. President; Joseph A. Lewis, Vice President: Stephen P. Sallivan, Secretary: Thomas T. Campbell, Treasurer. Amid great cheering, a resolution in-dorsing the rocent nominations made at Syracuse was passed, and the Cub adjourned, to meet at the same place, of the 24th inst. at 8 p. m.

TWELFTH WARD IN THE FIELD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Unionists of the Twelfth Ward was held at the Union Headquarters, Harlem, on Saturday evening, and a Penton and Woodford Campaign on Saturday evening, and a Fentou and Woodford Campaign.
Club organized. The following were unanimously elected officers: Edward Ketchum, President; Nathan Sanford, Gec. W.
Beale, T. B. Wakeman, Joshua Bates, James B. Pettift, L. N.
Fuller, Vice-Presidents; Garret B. Tunison, Secretary, Wm.
Richardson, Treasurer. Telling speeches were made by the
President of the Club. Dr. R. O. Sidney, late of Missiasippi,
the Rev. Thomas W. Conway, late of Louisians, and others
and at a late hour the meeting adjourned. THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Attention is called to the call for a meeting this evening of delegates to the Soldiers' Convention at Syracuse. BROOKLYN.

KINGS COUNTY UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE An adjourned meeting of the Union General Com-titude will be held at the Committee Rooms, No. 9 Court-st.

this evening, at 71 o'clock.
ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE SEVENTH WARD. EXTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

A full and enthusiastic meeting was held in the
Seventh Ward last evening, W. L. Hubbell presiding. The
Rev. Hiram Hutchins and the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith made
speeches of teiling power and effect, and were enthusiastically
applicated and greated with cheers at their conclusion. MEETING OF WELCOME TO SOUTHERN LOYALISTS IN THE

Latimer Hall was crowded last night with an enthusinstic audience to listen to the Southern refugees and loy-alists among us. Dr. R. O. Shiney made them a speech of great power, and was followed by W. H. Burleigh, esq., with an elequent speech of comprehensive force and irresistible

logic.
The meeting was barmonious and wildly enthusiastic.

THE PENDING CANVASS. SPEECH OF THE HON. ROSCOE CONKLING. On the 13th inst., the Hon. Roscoe Conkling opened the campaign in Onelda County, N. Y., addressing antimmense crowd at Utica. His speech was a caim and elaborate argument upon the issues of the campaign, and created unbounded Section of the bedself and the section of the bedself and the section of the bedself and the b enthusiasm. Mr. Conkling began by stating that Reconstruc-tion was an exaggerated question, artifically manufactured by politicians, and a mere distortion of reality. The commercia, the agricultural, the material, the social, even the political

INDIANA.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT SPIECH FROM "PIGHTING JOHN LOGAN."

Gen. John A. Logan has entered Indiana, and is striking sturdy blows at "My Policy." We present the following extracts from his speech at Attica, in the Vilith (the Hon. Godlove S. Orth's) Congressional District:

"MY Policy" Examined.

Let us examine "my policy." Examined.

Let us examine "my policy." The great "I" says that by "my policy "the Union has been restored, the States lately in rebellion have been restored, and hold the same relations to the other States and the General Government that the loyal States do. We cannot see it, but let us look. He restores South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, &c. Who restores them? The Fresident. Where is his authority for it? Where does he find any in the Constitution or the laws? Why, every day or two, in his peregrinations through the country, he is handing over the Constitution and the laws to the little squads of so-called loyal men he meets with ou the way; and I am afraid he is not even keeping a copy of it to maintain and preserve. If these States needed to be restored, I would like for Andrew the First to tell me why it is he appointed Governous for those States; why did he direct elections to be held for members of Congress; I would like to ask the people of Indiana if they think he has the right to appoint a Governor for Indiana? I don't think you will find any such authority. Why? Because the State of Indiana have not forfeited their political rights. Hence he cannot appoint a Governor for your State. But he claims that other States have the same relations to the General Government that Indiana has, yet he presumes to appoint Governors for them. And he attempts to justify himself by saying that he is persuing the same-course Lincoln did. But there is a radical difference between the two courses.

Menson And Jeffer. Davis.

In considering the third section of the Constitutional Amendment, prohibiting traitors who had violated their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States from holding.

JORNSON AND JEFF. DAVIS.

In considering the third section of the Constitutional Amendment, prohibiting traitors who had violated their oaths to support the Constitution of the United States from holding responsible offices in the State or National Governments. Gen. Logan said: Why is the Democratic party opposed to this? Do they want Jeff. Davis again in the Congress of the United States? "O, but there is no danger of that," they asy, "he is in prison." But he would be out of prison if Johnson were not afraid of public sentiment. If a court were to convict him, however, I believe Johnson would let him hang—not because he thought he deserved it, but because he is afraid he will be a formidable opposing candidate for the Presidency at the peri Democratic Convention. I Great this invested in go

reason more. I don't want to see Alex. Stephens there any grees any more; and to see any traitor there, whether big Da-more; nor do I want to see any traitor there, whether big Da-vises and Stephenses or little Davises and Stephenses. I want to see only loyal men there, and hence we insist on this provi-sion of the amendments. (Cheera) WHY MAKE NEGROES CITIZENS!

why Make Necrois Chillens

In discussing the proposed Constitutional amendment, Gen.
Legan said of the first section: We propose to make every
person born in the United States, or who becomes naturalized,
a citizen, for the reason that the Government of the United
States requires every such person to support and protect it.
Being required to perform the doties of citizens, all are entitled to the protection of the Government. Citizenship gives
a man the right to the protection of law in courts of justice,
and the same civil rights accorded to all and this whether he white or black.

But the Democrats say, you Republicans are in favor of negroes voting. Percusp score of us are. Fil tell you what I am
in favor of, but you Indiandums are not responsible for my opin
ions. As between Rebels and loyal negroes—if you bring up
Alexander Stophens and Jeff Davis to vote. I would prefer to
see two negroes in their places. But this matter of citizenship
does not include the right of suffrage. That is a matter for
each State to decide for itself.

each State to decide

cach State to decide for itself.

WHAT OF NEGRO EQUALITY?

I noticed in one of your local papers this morning an extract from one of your Democratic speakers. He said the Republican party had abolished Siavery, and idn't inteed to step notif they put negroes on an equality with the white people. Now suppose this man who made that speech had got into a spring up at the man who was whipping him and bite his arm, thus enabling him to evercome his adversary, would be feel himself necessarily put upon an equality with the dog't [Laughter and cheers, I don't think he would be, especially if the dog was a good dog. And I say to this same man and all of his class toat, so far as I am concerned, I am not afraid that I shall marry a negro or be uncomfortably associated with those people. If he is, I am willing the Lexisature of Indiana should pass a law for his especial protection. I don't require any such protection. If he or the Copperhends of this State do, If they are afraid they will go to marrying negroes. I am willing you should pass laws for their protection. If one of them wanted to marry a negro, I don't know that it would be any of my business; it would be the business of the negro. [Great laughter, her he Republicans in my State are not afraid of the negroes goffing aboad of them. It is a fair race in this country between all mee, and if the negro heats he is entitled to the prize. There is no danger of the people of this country turning it over to the negroes. There is no danger that Andrew Johnson's record to-day, I will not a voice—"That's so."]

Now, fellow-citizens, let me appeal to you to consider these facts. If you will show me Johnson's record to-day, I will WHAT OF NEGRO EQUALITY?

Andrew Johnson will turn it over to the Rebels. [Applause and a voice—"That's so.]

FOWERFUL AFFEAL TO FATRIOTS.

Now, fellow-citizens, let me appeal to you to consider these facts. If you will show me Johnson's record to-day, I will show you a record of lovality during the war, until he became President. If you will show me his second since he became President. If will show you a record that no man could have made better for the Rebels, even Jeff. Davis himself. If they will make Jeff. Davis President this day, I would prefer him to Johnson; if the Copperheads want Davis Instead of Johnson, I am perfectly willing they should have him. He cannot do any worse than Johnson is doing. If Jeff. Davis were President, what could he do against the loyal men worse, or more favorable to the traitors than he is doing; Let us see:
It is presumable, at least, that Davis would favor his own friends, the Rebels, and would do what he could against his enemies; the loyal men; and this is exactly what Johnson is doing. If Jeff. Davis were President, and Beauregard were to ask him to pardon him and give him back his property, he could do nothing more than Johnson has done, for he has done just this thing. If you should ask Jeff. Davis to pardon all the Rebels that remain outportdoued and he should do it, he would have them no more than Johnson, for he has pardoned all who have sought perdon, and even more. Henry A. Wise declared he would not receive a pardon, and and he was as much a traitor as ever he was. Xet Johnson has ordered his property to be returned to him without his acking it. What more could he do! Jeff. Davis could do no more than say that disloral men should enter (on press, and Johnson has done that. Then Johnson has done all for them that the basest traitor in the land could do. And what he has done the Democratic party has fully indersed, and ask you to sustain. Mr. Sward, and the same category. They have joined him and the President are in the same category. They have joined him and with those who opposed the wa

GEN. MEADE IN TORONTO-ATTENTIONS FROM THE CANADIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. Meade and staff arrived at Kingston on Saturday, and in company with Capt. Vincent visited Fort Heary. He inspected the fortifications and reviewed the troops. In the evening he held a levee at the Burnett House. Heft at 3 o'clock in the British Gunboat Huron for Ogdersburg, placed at his service by the Commandant, Col. Gibbon. TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

GEN. MEADE IN MONTREAL.

GEN. MEADE IN MONTRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribane.

MONTRIAL, Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

Gen. Meade, Col. Geo. Meade, Col. Biddle, and Major Bachanan, arrived in this city to-day and put up at the St. Lawrence Hall. He comes down from the west of Canada. The General will be well received here for his faithful execution of his duty during the late attack upon Canada. The weather is rainy, otherwise there would be a review in honor of the General.

THE FENIAN ALARM-DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS-A STORM-DESTRUCTION OF CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTHEAL, C. E., Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

A large force is to be put in camp about St. Johns on the Richelieu River, to meet any sudden movement from the direction of Malone. It is surmised that the Fenians are about concentrating from Ogdensburg to Malone. The steamer Moratian brings out 300 men, mostly artillery. This is the first of the reënforcements. The cavairy will not be due until the 22d, and will not be efficient until the 10th proxime.

The cold of the past few days culminated last night in a perfect storm. Rain fell from So'clock p. m. till a late hour this moraing in torrents in Toronto. The streets in many places are partially flooded, and one merchant in St. Paulst. has been compelled through cellar inundation, to remove his goods to an upper story. Apprehensions of a total destruction of crops in the vicinity of the city are entertained, and the worst fears in this respect for the country generally are felt.

THE Lincoln Monument Fund has reached \$70,000. It is invested in government securities, and the interest is being added to the principal. No design has yet been adopted, and here is ar excellent opening for some artist to sales his

laughter and cheers. I do n't want to see Jeff. Davis in Con-FUEL.

> WHAT INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES DO THE HAL-STED PATENTS COVER ! IL WHAT IS THE PRO-CESS OF MAKING THIS FUEL, AND THE COST OF MACHINERY ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSE? III. WHEN IS THIS FUEL FIT FOR USE? IV. WHAT DOES THIS FUEL COST ? V. ON WHAT TERMS ARE PERSONS ALLOWED TO MANUFACTURE? VI. FOR WHAT PURPOSES IS THIS FUEL ADAPTED?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Sin: I will now state all the facts concerning the Halsted Fuel, which the public feel any special interest in knowing at the present time. I. WHAT INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES DO THE HALSTED

PATENTS COVER? In a single word, the combinations by mixing, pressing, and preparing for general use an artificial fuel, are compounded of any number of the following ingredients, viz.: Pent, Salt or Fresh Turf, Bog or Muck, Sandust, refuse Tanner's Bark, and other partially or wholly decomposed regetable substances; Anthrucite, Bituminous or ninous Coal dust, or refuse Coal or Coke, Coal Tar, North Caroling Tar, Canada Pitch, Asphaltum, Pitch, Rosin, Petroleum Naphtha, Olein, Fish or other Oils, Lard or Grease, or any other bituminous or oleaginous substances, in such proportions as are adapted to making the best and cheapest fuel for the specific use intended. There is no portion of the country where this fuel will be made, that these substances do not exist or cannot be had at a very low price. Of course this fuel is always to be made at or near deposits of good peat, which are so abundant in every State, and in almost every county. II. WHAT IS THE PROCESS OF MAKING THIS FULL AND THE COST OF MACHINERY ADAPTED TO THE PURPOSE! First: Any process which will thoroughly mix up all the other ingredients with the peal, since they all readily combine, especially by the help of heat, as even ed steam from the boiler. The process admits of any variation from labor by hand, like mixing mortar, up to the passage of all the materials through heated cylin ders. The pug-aill in connection with the hopper, through which the compound passes into the mold, is simple and effective. A very brief exposure of the peat to the air after it is dug, leaves it dry enough to mix well. Second: Almost any form of press can be used, from the simplest to the most complex and powerful; but none of the very powerful and expen sive presses are required, for the chemical cobesion of all the ingredients is so great, that a far less pressure is needed to make our most compact fuel, than is used by any of the pressed-brick pressing-machines. It can be done with great rapidity, because the pressure has only to be instantaneous since on its removal the brick does not spring back, but re mains permanently in the same form into which it was first pressed-what is equal to a two horse power-by a single blow or fall of the plunger, presses four bricks of the ordinary size of building-brick, or what is equivalent to that amount, so hard that it requires a much barder blow of a hammer to break it than anthracite coal. In fact we have made some of our best fuel by pitching it into barrels with a scoop-shovel, one man p un ling it down as rapidly as another can fill it up, and the next moraling the whole barrel is one solid mass, which could not be broken only by successive blows of heavy hammers, when it breaks as clear and sharp as granite, and with out crambling as antaracite coal does. In this way the fuel can be made of any shape desired, of any length, breadth or thickness.

III. WHEN IS THIS FUEL FIT FOR USE? Immediately after it comes from the press, and has had time to get cool! It is then in as perfect a state to use as it ever will be, and no exposure to moisture or the atmosphere, hot or cold, has any IV. WHAT DOES THIS FUEL COST! As the chief ingredi-

effect upon it.

ent is always peat, which has no commercial value at the bed, but can be raised for from 10 to 20 cents a tan, this is a small item! The same may be said of coal dust wherever it exists in large quantities, as, more or less in all coal yards, in larger quantities at all coal depots, and in incalculable quantities at the coal mines, where it is a source of constant expense to get rid of, many mines having been closed up in consequence of the obstructions of the coal dust. If worse come to worse, the usnufacturer of this fact could afford to purchase aethrac-ite coal itself, and grind it up, since he would require but one tun of it to make from five to twenty tuns of the Halsted Fue thus having the advantage of saving in transportation from 60 to 95 per cent. The different kinds of tar, and all the other bituminous ingredients used, being so small in proportion to the whole, and generally so cheap, and the labor of manufacturing costing so little, it is perfectly safe to say that in any part of the United States where there is peat, the Halsted Fuel can be manufactured in perfection at an expense of from two dellars to three dellars per tun. Mr. Atwood has perfected a small, cheap, but powerful press, which we shall furnish to the parties making this fuel, at the cost of manufacture, which will not exceed \$300 (1-see note); so that any party can, with a very small capital, commence the manufac-ture of the feet. Of course such parties would start with all the benefits of our experiments for three years, and with the results, as seen in this Press, of the best engineering science and skill, and with all those exact instructions which would enable any intelligent man to begin the successful manufacture without any risks or danger of making failures or mistakes.

V. To the hundreds who have applied by letter or in person who wish to know ON WHAT TERMS THEY WILL BE ALLOWED TO MANUFACTURE THIS FUEL, the answer is very simple, Determining to give to the public all the advantages of this fuel at the earliest moment, and under the most favorable cir-cumstances, we have decided that the manufacture shall be open to all on the payment of half a dollar a tun royalty. No arger sum will ever be charged by us or allowed to be charged by our agents. The better to accomplish our objects we have led to district the whole country off by States. Territories, counties, cities and towns, for which we appoint agents, who are invested with the entire control of these patents in and for their districts. Large and liberal commissions will be allowed to such agents on all that they manufacture or license other persons under them to manufacture, they undertaking either themselves, or through their associates and licensees, to use all reasonable exertions to introduce the fuel into general use, and as far as possible keep the market permanently supplied. With the price which the manufacturers of this fuel shall charge, we have nothing to do; that must regulate itself. We know that we have made a better and cheaper fuel than anthracite coul or any other fuel in ex-istence, and everybody knows that the public are not going to buy it without they get as good an article for less mor better article for the same money, or both. We know that

better article for the same money, the they can do the latter.

When agents are appointed they are required to make a small payment in advance-not as a bonus for obtaining the agency, but as royalty in acvance-by which they sequire the right to manufacture a certain number of tuns without any further payment, and at a lower royalty than will afterward be charged; also as a piedge of their proceeding in the busi-ness with determination and in good faith. We shall shortly have the fullest information on the whole subject ready as a guide for all these who wish to undertake the manufacture. and we wish it distinctly understood that every effort will be put forth on our part to give the most emple reward for private enterprise, and confer upon the public by the best means we can devise all the advantages of this fuel. The exclusive right to manufacture will in no case be granted under such terms as would enable capital to convert it into a monopoly and thereby a curse to the poor. Sooner than do that, we would pitch the patents to the winds and let the whole world make it for

VI. FOR WHAT PURPOSES IS THIS FUEL ADAPTED! First: The lightest kind would be KINDLING-WOOD, where a eaving can be made of 75 per cent over any other kindlingwood in existence. The difference between this and the other mels, is that it would contain little or no coal dust and large proportions of bituminous and highly combustible matter. Second: DOMESTIC FUEL for Grates made to burn with a brifflant and steady flame, in any quantity, from one pound to a grate full, so that when a small fire is wanted for Spring or Autumn, or a little to be kept up in a sick room, the quantity required to do this work could not possibly reach the cost of ten cents a day, or for a poor family for heating a room and pooking three meals.

Third: LOCONOTIVE FUEL (made in this as in all other cases, of convenient length, size and proportion), by which steam can be raised in one-quarter of the time required by any other fuel, and more steam in proportion, and in this as in all other cases, the heat being under perfect control.

Fourth: Steam Fire Engines, where, as the public will

shortly ascertain, this fuel is to be put into use to raise steam far quicker than it has ever been raised before, and multiplying the power of all steam engines.

FISTA: RIVER STRAMBOATS, FERRY-BOATS, OCEAN STEAMERS, LAKE PROPELLERS, &c., &c. This fuel, intended for pro-longed and intense heat, would be subjected to a heavier pressure, and in large cakes or masses. In the matter of stowage, ocean steamers particularly will derive from this fuel an immense saving. all of which saving is clear gain, and thus rendering an ocean steamer able to go much greater distances at ses.

Sixth: METALLURGIC FUEL for reducing ores and smelting metals. In all these processes the Halsted Furl is of incal-culable value. It is free from sulphur and other injurious qualities, which are so destructive to iron, and in weakening boilers that have cost so many thousand lives. Our own experiments have proved wherever this fuel has been used for fusing, welding and smelting iron or steel, it invariably and necessarily makes the quality better.

Finally: The public will wish to know what is the value of this fuel compared with anthracite coal. Curiosity will soon be gratified by certain demonstrations that we are preparing to make, under the direction of competent engineers, of the different kinds of fuel for all the purposes saided to. These trials will be so made that the Halsted fuel mill be put to the severest tests. With the exception of some slight improve ments, the only change required in burning it is to lay flat boiler iren plates over the grate bags to prevent the fuel from falling

through and stop the too heavy draft from below. It makes a perfect combustion, leaving only from 3 to 6 per cent of C. EDWARDS LESTER, asner, for Halsted & Lester, No. 118 Broadway.

New York, Sept. 13, 1866. (1). Note .- Cost of James E. Atwood's Patent Feat Press as par his

No. 1. With one live horse power and two men and one boy, 10 tuns of the Halasted fuel is made in 10 hours. Price, \$200.

No. 2. With three men and one boy a three-horse power engine will press 20 tuns in 10 hours. Price, \$250.

No. 3. With double molds and four hands a free-horse engine will press 10 tuns into blocks. \$25 inches in 10 hours. Price, \$300.

This machii, c can now be seen in operation by applying at No. 118 Broadway.

CITY NEWS.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED .- Yesterday merning BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Yesterday morning:
Gustav Harmann, aged 14 years, employed by the firm of Bombuyer Bros., No. 18 White st., while attempting to get on a
cart driven by Elmore Barmkey, in Colege-place, between
Chambers and Warren-sta. the wheels of the cart passed
over him, causing such severe internal injuries that he died
seon after being removed to the New-York Hospital. Later
in the day Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body, at
the Hospital, and the above facts being elicited, a verdict of
accidental death was rendered. No blame could be attached
to the driver of the cart, as he did not witness the accident in
time to prevent it.

FRACTURED HIS LEG .- On Sunday night, William Shaw, who resides at No. 263 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, fell to Shaw, who resides at No. 263 Adelphiet., Brookiya, real to the pavement at the corner of Dover and Water-sts. and fractured his leg. Fortunately the injured limb was a wooden one, but the accident so materinally retarded his powers of lecomotion that the unfortunate owner of the aforesaid limb was under the necessity of applying for a night's lodging at the Fourith Precinct Scatton-House. This was granted by Capt. Thorn, and this morning, having repaired damages, the owner of the damaged limb went on his way rejoicing.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.-An inquest was FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner Naumann on the body of Mrs. Hannah Doherty at her late-residence, No. 56 West Thirty-fourth-st. From the evidence it would appear that the deceased was nearly blind, and yesterday morning, mistaking the door leading to the cellar for that of a cellar, she stepped forward, missed her footing, and fell down the entire flight of stairs, receiving such severe injuries that she died soon after. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 66 years.

Public Meeting of Pyramid Longe.-It is not generally known among persons outside of the traternity, that the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New-York, at its last session, ordered a Fair to be held in this city in November next, in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund. The different Lodges are entering into the matter with spirit, and Pyramid Lodge No. 490 held a public meeting at the Everett Rooms yesterday evening, to enlist the active coloperation of the families and friends of its members. The meeting was in every way a success, much interest being manifested in the preparatory work. preparatory work.

RISTORI.—Ristori, the great Italian artiste, com-mences her performances on Thursday evening next, at the new French Theate, on Fourteenth st. and we predict there will be such a jam and rush among the eager ones to whines the tragellenne that it will only be episicle by the similar rush of the fair sex, on the same day, to Higgins's grand opening of Fall Millinery, as we see adver-tised in another column. tised in another ochium.
Sarely Thursday n.zt. will be a day long to be remembered in
Sarely Thursday n.zt. will be a day long to be remembered in
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